

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23 1739

No. 1248.



AMONG many extraordinary Pieces lately publish'd, there is a certain List of the House of Commons, which being printed to be taken Notice of, I, certainly, as well as any other Person, have a Right to take Notice of it. Some Pains were taken to recommend it from a certain

Quarter before it came abroad, no Endeavours are made to circulate it, now it is come abroad: I therefore make no Question at all, of finding some of its many Readers, who will be glad to hear what I can say, tending to render it more intelligible, as well as more thoroughly understood. The Printing of this List is certainly a most glorious Instance of British Freedom. In any other Country in Europe, the freest not excepted, such a Piece as this could not have appear'd out at the Peril of the Publishers. In our own Country, when the Prerogative was at its Height, Members were questioned, after the Parliament was risen, or what They had spoken in the House; and if such Liberties were taken with Members, what Situation would Printers have been in, had they dared to circulate such Reflections as accompany this List. In the Days of Parliamentary Power, when we were under, what some People long for, a Popular Government, such a List would have been punish'd still more severely; as we may gather from several sharp Things done by that Parliament, which it is now become the Mode to commend. In those Days we were free only in Name, and Slaves in Fact; at present we are really free, tho' we are called Slaves, by such as would certainly make us so, if they had it in their Power. But of this enough. I thought it necessary just to touch this Subject, that the Publick might not be surpris'd at the Liberty I take with such, as have taken much greater Liberties with the great Council of the Nation.

If this List had consisted barely of Names, of Places, and Incomes, without any invidious Suggestions, without any malicious Reflections, I should never have pretended to meddle with it, much less to have undertaken a particular Examination of it; but as it stands at present, as it is recommended not only by the Two Scribes, but by every Trumpeter of Sedition, as it is carefully circulated thro' Town and Country, and as at Top and Bottom there are such Remarks as cannot fail to mislead unwary, illiterate, and credulous People, I thought it my Duty to prepare and distribute an Antidote against this Poison as soon as possible, that nobody may be injured, who will be at the Pains to examine both Sides of the Question, and not take every Thing on the Faith of a Party, who have not either Faith or Honour themselves.

The Editor of this List is pleased to tell us, That the Publick having been imposed on by several very imperfect and erroneous Lists of the Members of the House of Commons, who voted for and against the late Convention with Spain, in which Question the Trade, Liberties, and Honour of this Nation were so essentially concerned, it has been thought proper to do that Justice to the Gentlemen on both Sides they deserve, by giving a more exact one. But if by this he meant to insinuate, that he really did Justice to the Gentlemen on both Sides, he must surely deserve more scurrilous Epithets than ever the Craftsmen bestow'd on the Gazetteer. For so far is this List from doing that Justice to the Gentlemen on both Sides which they deserve, that it does Justice to neither. On the contrary, it is a mean and scandalous Invention, of a desperate and despairing Faction, to throw an Odium on Men of the greatest Honour, and of the best Families in the Kingdom, in order to serve their own Purposes; or, if that cannot be done, to set the Nation into a Flame.

If this was not the Case, to what End that virulent Suggestion in the N. B. in the Head of the List, That in a less virtuous House of Commons than this, open and secret Favours might endanger the Constitution, and give an ambitious Minister an Opportunity of gaining a Faction capable of ruining their Country, and thereby rendering the Attendance of such Members as wish it well, utterly useless? Every Body knows what was said by a certain Party, on the early

retiring of some Gentlemen into the Country; and every Body who knows any Thing of publick Affairs must know, that this Remark could be made to no other End, than that it might be apply'd to that Retreat. Is this doing Justice to the Gentlemen on both Sides? Or is it prostituting Paper and Print to the Service of one Side only? Is this Assertion any Evidence? Or will a Man's voting right who has a Place, make him a bad Man? Or ought another to be stiled good, for voting either right or wrong, according to Prejudice? Surely this silly Way of begging the Question will some Time or other open the Eyes of the People of Britain, and force them to see, that those who delight in rendering us despicable abroad, and distracted at home, are not a Grain abler Men than their Predecessors in Mischief, those who spread Civil War in the Days of our Ancestors, and sold us to a Foreign Nation in our own.

BUT that I may not seem to act with the same Principles with him whom I oppose, I will, in speaking to this List, undertake Two Things: First, I will shew that the People of Great Britain ought not to be influenced by this Author's Innuendoes or Queries; which shall be the Business of this Paper: And, Secondly, I will at another Time prove, that this very List, fairly and duly considered, ought to acquit the Gentlemen therein charged, from any Suspicion of Corruption; and therefore ought not to prejudice them on a new Election.

AT the Head of this Account it is said, The underwritten List shews how large a Sum of Money is yearly paid to Members of the House of Commons. The Word *visibly* is in Capitals, and the Innuendo no Doubt is, That their voting for the Convention is as visibly the Consideration for which they receive such Sums, as their Seats in Parliament are their Titles to Voting. But this is said only; for the Editor does not pretend to say, that any of these Gentlemen have made him their Confessor, or that he has any peculiar Skill in scrutinizing the Designs of a Man's Heart. It is indeed *visible* that a great Number of those who voted for the Convention are in the King's Service; but sure we are not to take it for granted, that they will not *therefore* serve their Country. These Gentlemen are, one with another, Men as much distinguished by Birth, Character, and Fortune, as those who voted on the other Side: And therefore if this Sort of Reasoning prevails, we must take it for granted, that no honest and upright Man can be in the King's Service; which is such an Absurdity as will, I hope, never be believed. But perhaps it will be said, that those Gentlemen's voting for the most Part on this Side, is a strong Presumption in Favour of the Editor's Suggestion. But I say not. The far greater Part of these Gentlemen were Members before they had Places, distinguished themselves in the Service of their Country, and were, on this Account rewarded by the Crown, out of the Money given by their Countrymen; and what better Use could be made of it? Would these Gentlemen have the Crown promote Traitors and Incendiaries? Or would they have the King blind to the Merit of true Patriots, and shew no Regard to such as are the real Friends of his People? While the Crown does this, while it favours none but such as are heartily in the Nation's Interest, the Patriots and Placemen will be always on one Side, and the Desperate, the Discontented, and the Disaffected, on the other. This is a fair Account of the Matter, and the true Reason why such Sums are *visibly* yearly paid to certain Members of the House of Commons. For if we were capable of swallowing without chewing the modest Editor's Account of the Matter, we must be of Opinion, that such as have Places, but not from the Crown, voted in consequence of those Places, and then where is their Patriotism? Where their Loyalty? Let the Editor answer this!

WE are told, both in the Preamble and in the first Query, that besides this *visible* Influence, there is a *secret* one suspected. But is it not the Business of these People to suggest whatever may serve their Turn? and because it serves their Turn, are the good People of England bound to believe it? For my own Part, I wonder they were at the Pains to suggest any secret Influence, when they imagine that a Man's having a Relation in Place is a sufficient Reason for his Voting; and this at the same Time

that One-Half of the Gentlemen on the other Side have Relations in Places, and a great Part of the other Half enjoy Estates which were acquired in Places. But it seems, according to these new-fangled Notions, we are always to suppose, that either Place or Prejudice influences every Member, rather than Reason and the Dictates of his Conscience. Such is the Charity of the Malecontents! Such the consistent Account they give of Friends and Enemies!

IT is ask'd, by the second Query, Why the Civil List, amounting to Nine hundred thousand Pounds, is at present in Debt? To which I beg Leave to oppose another Question; Why, if it be in Debt, the Civil List is supposed to amount to above Nine hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*? When we speak of the Estates of private Men, we always suspect that a Man's Fortune does not answer up to its supposed Value, if we hear the Gentleman is in Debt. But in the present Case, the King's Revenue is supposed to exceed its computed Value, *because* he is in Debt. How equitable! how self-evident! This is the old Parry Logic! All must be Black on one Side, and all must be White on t'other.

THE third Question is, Whether any Placeman, &c. voting against the Dictates of the Ministry, is not turned out? This may be safely answer'd in the Negative; had there been any Instances of such Removes, they would have made an Appendix to these Lists.

THE fourth Question runs thus: Whether the Reality, as well as the Form of our Constitution, does not consist in three separate independent States? This, as it stands, is so obscure, that there is no answering of it. When the Scribes of the Opposition shall agree about the Form of our Constitution, it will be Time enough to tell them what we think of their Opinions. In the mean Time, I am not afraid or ashamed to say that I think this Query might be answer'd in the Negative, because I think *Dependence*, tho' not a corrupt Dependence, necessary; and am inclined to think thus by considering what was done by an independent House of Commons in the Year 1650.

IT is enquired, Whether the corrupt influencing either or both Houses of Parliament is not subverting those Parts of the Legislature, and destroying our Constitution? I think it may be so; but I am sure the asserting that such Influence is used, without Proof, is a most flagrant Attempt in the same Kind, hath as bad a Tendency, and ought to be as severely punished.

THE two next Queries turn on the Attempts made to procure a Law for excluding such as have Places from sitting in Parliament, with an Intent to represent those Attempts as laudable in themselves, and defeated only by the Force of Corruption. To which I answer, That after considering the Arguments urged on both Sides, I am thoroughly persuaded, that Men of great Worth might vote on both Sides of the Question, there being much to be *hoped*, and much to be *feared*, from such a Law; and therefore I conceive that it was not Corruption which defeated these Attempts, however laudable.

THE next three Queries refer to the famous *Seccession*, which they are intended to defend, by modestly supposing, that the Motives thereunto were so just, and so apparent, as to need no Defence. For my Part, I look upon that Step to be as *wicked* as it was *wicked*: All the Stories that we are told of publick or private Corruption are Suppositions only. They can, in their own Nature, be no more; and for Men who call themselves Patriots, who boast of their Learning, Sense, and Politics, to pretend that Suppositions of other Men's acting against their Consciences, were sufficient to justify their deserting of what they knew to be their Duty, is such Stuff as will not bear repeating. I know that many of them disliked it *then*, I mean when they did it, that most of them are ashamed of it *now*, and that the more intelligent are in greater Pain about their *Elections* from that Step, than any one Friend of the Government can be in about his on any Account whatsoever. In short, it is such a Step, as if any Criterion should be set up at the next general Election, is ought to be, that no Member should indulge either his *Humour* or his *private Interest* at the Expence of those he undertakes to represent. For as to

present, or any other Excuse, it will to be sure go for nothing with their Constituents, since every School-boy knows, That Truants are never at a Loss for Tales.

THE last two Queries are enough to set one a laughing. The Faction having discover'd, that tho' they have Votes, they cannot barter them for Places, most humbly desire the People of England, for this Cause, to interpose, and prevent such as have Places from having Votes. Put this into plain English, it will run thus: We the present Multitude of Malecontents, finding, as the Constitution now stands, that we are, and are like to be a Minority, notwithstanding all the fine Speeches we make, and all the pretty Papers we print, do most humbly beseech the People to take care, at the next Election, to procure such an Alteration in the Constitution, as, at last, and at long Run, may render us a Majority. And what then? Why then these Gentlemen will take care, that King, Lords and Commons put together shall never make them a Minority again. But it is to be hoped the People of Great Britain will be wiser; and for my own Part, I do not think that I shall deserve any hard Names for wishing, that, in the Choice of a new Parliament, they may not be brib'd, bully'd, or blinded by any Set of Men whatsoever.

R. FREEMAN.

The Remainder in my next.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

LETTERS of the 15th Instant O. S. from Ham-
burgh say, That 5 French Men of War pass'd
the 12th ult. before Elsinore to the Balrick; and
were, as 'twas said, to be follow'd by several others.
'Tis added, That the Duke Administrator of Hol-
stein-Gottorp has establish'd the Council of Regency
for that Duchy at Kiel.

From Petersburg, That the Czarina has appoint-
ed the Prince Tschernbarow (who is Brother-in-Law
to the Vice-Chancellor Count Osterman) to be her
Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain.

From Vienna, That 'tis determin'd that the Grand
Duke of Tuscany shall not make the Campaign in
Hungary, because of the Plague in that Country.

From Stockholm, That the General de Lewen-
haupt is to command the Army, which the Swedes
are to assemble in Finland.

Letters of the 29th ult. from Madrid say, That the
Conferences are continued between the British and
Spanish Plenipotentiaries, once a Week. 'Tis con-
firm'd, That Orders are dispatch'd from Court to
Cadiz, to be sent to America by the first Ships that
sail for that Country. 'Tis added, That great Da-
mage has been done in Spain by Hurricanes, and
the Rivers overflow'd by very heavy Rains.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Hamburgh, June 26. N. S. Up the Elbe is arriv'd
the Mary, Ratje Wormes; and Anna Maria, John
Bellman, from London; the —, W. Watton; and
the —, W. Blydeston, both from St. Lucar.

Amsterdam, June 29. N. S. In the Texel is arriv'd
the —, George Baxter, from Zant. At Riga the
—, Smith, from London; the —, Beatic, from
Montrois; and the —, Andrew Wardroper, from
Dundee, at Bremen; and the —, George War-
ner, from Seville.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, June 18. This Day arriv'd the William,
Oak, from Cadiz for this Place. Yesterday sail'd the
Bonita Sloop, Capt. Young, a cruising. Remain the
Hanover Packet for Lisbon, and the Townsend
Packet for the Groyne. Wind S. W.

Dartmouth, June 19. This Day sail'd the Mod-
burg, Grapt, of and from this Place for the Cape de
Verdes. Wind W. S. W.

Weymouth, June 20. This Morning came to an
Anchor in this Road the Judith and Ann, Barefoot,
of and from Lynn for Naniz. Wind S. S. W.

Deal, June 21. Wind S. W. Remain the Men of
War and Merchant Ships as per my last. Arriv'd
since last Post, the Queen Mary, Mugrave, from
Nevis; the Caesar, Dewar, from St. Christophers;
the Industry, Clarke, from Jamaica; the Pretty Betty,
Mosely, from Virginia; and the Thomas and Diana,
Nelson, from Oporto. Several other Ships are ar-
riv'd, their Names unknown.

Gravesend, June 21. Pass'd by the Judith, Brad-
shaw, from Oporto.

Arriv'd at several Ports.

The Gilbert, Pringle, from Antigua; the Prince of
Orange, Grocock, from Leghorn; the John and
Mary, Breeding, from Nevis; the Susanna, Cary,

from St. Christophers; the John and Betty, Jones,
from Oporto; the Thomas and Rachel, Cook, from
Oporto for Hull, all off of Dover.

The Elizabeth, Dean, from Antigua at Cork.

The Hanover, Warren; the Westmorland, Towns-
end; the Ruby, Butler, all from Jamaica; and the
Rachel, Skreech, from South Carolina, at Bristol.

The Chatfield Jolliffe, Brixley, from South Caro-
lina, at Poole.

The Cape Coast, Barton; the Diligence, Fellows;
and the Swift, Cook, from London, at Cape Coast.

The Resolution, Beswick, from London, at Ja-
maica.

The Micajah and Philip, Wasse; and the Haswell,
Booth, from London, at Virginia.

The Ann, Ogilvie, from London, at Cape Coast.

L O N D O N.

The French Squadron from Brest, consisting of
four Men of War, and a Frigate of 16 Guns, pass'd
the Sound the 23d Instant N. S. for the Balrick. They
gave out that more Ships would soon follow them.

Yesterday Morning a Party of the Royal Regi-
ment of Horse, Red, commanded by the Right Hon.
the Earl of Pembroke, reliev'd the Horse and Horse
Grenadier Guards on Duty at Kensington, and at
the Horse Guards; and this Day the four Troops of
Life-Guards, and the two Troops of Horse Grena-
dier Guards, are to be review'd in Hyde Park by his
Majesty.

Yesterday died at his Seat at Noke-Mill, in the
County of Bucks, Henry Gold, Esq; one of his Ma-
jesty's Justices of the Peace, and formerly High-She-
riff of the said County. He is said to have died
worth 60,000l. which he has left to his two only
Daughters; the one married to Sir Richard Ellis,
Bart. and the other to Sir Thomas Wheat, of Ox-
fordshire, Bart.

To-morrow his Excellency Don Sebastian de Ca-
rvalho, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of
Portugal, will give a grand Entertainment, at 's
House in Golden-Square, to several of the Prime Mi-
nisters of State, and Foreign Ministers, on Account
of its being the Birth-day of Don Pedro, Second In-
fante of Portugal, who then enters into the 23d Year
of his Age.

Yesterday Morning three Coaches were robbed by
two Highwaymen, on Blackheath.

Sir Challoner Ogle, Kt. is appointed Capt. of his
Majesty's Ship the Augusta, a 4th Rate of 60 Guns;
and the Hon. Capt. Byng is removed out of the Au-
gusta into the Sunderland, a Ship of the same Rate.

And Yesterday Sir Challoner kiss'd the King's
Hand at Kensington, on his being appointed Commo-
dore of a Squadron, which (as we are inform'd) is
to be sent to the West-Indies with all Expedition.

On Wednesday last died Mrs. Compere, Relict of
Mr. Compere, late an eminent Apothecary in Clare-
Market, and Sister to the Lady of the Lord Chief
Justice Willes.

We hear that Warrants will speedily be given to
all the Constables for the City and Liberty of West-
minster, for impressing Seamen and able-bodied Land-
men for his Majesty's Service.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	00 51	01 16

Bank Stock 135, 134 3-4ths. India 158, 157,
shut. South Sea 93 1-half, shut. Old Annuity
107 1-4th, 107. New ditto 107 3-4ths, 107. Three
per Cent. 98. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 1-4th.
Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-4th. Royal Assurance
No Price. London Assurance to 1-half. African
13 1-half. India Bonds 21. 11s Premium. South
Sea ditto no Price. Bank Circulation 21. 12s. 6 d.
Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English
Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half
per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per
Cent. ditto 61. Discount. Million Bank no Price.
Lottery Tickets 51. 5s.

AT a Meeting of a great Number of Liverymen, it
was unanimously agreed to recommend to their Bre-
thren the Liverymen of this City, for SHERIFFS of this
City and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing,

Mr. ROBERT GROSVENOR, the Elder,
Citizen and Leather-feller; And
Mr. WILLIAM TOWNSEND,
Citizen and Merchant-Taylor;

Being fit and able Persons for that great Trust, and
well-affected to his Majesty in Church and State.
The Election will be on Monday next at Guildhall,
being the 25th of this Inst. June.

Lottery-Office, June 15. 1739.

THE Managers and Directors appointed to exchange
the Tickets in the Bridge Lottery, anno 1739
for Certificates, do hereby give Notice, That, pur-
suant to an Act pass'd this last Session of Parliamen-
intituled, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Com-
missioners for building a Bridge cross the River
Thames, from the Wool-staple, or thereabouts, in the
Parish of St. Margaret, in the City of Westminster, to
the opposite Shore in the County of Surry; and to en-
able them by a Lottery, to raise Money for the
several Purposes therein mentioned; and to enlarge
the Time for exchanging Tickets unclaim'd in the
last Lottery for the said Bridge; and to make Pro-
vision for Tickets in the said Lottery lost, burnt, or
otherwise destroyed, Attendance will be given at the
Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchange, on
Thursday in every Week, from Ten of the Clock in the
Forenoon to One, to deliver Certificates for such Tickets
remaining unclaim'd, as shall be brought to them on or
before the 15th of March next, pursuant to the Direction
of the said Act.

Lottery-Office, June 15. 1739.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed
by an Act pass'd in the last Sessions of Parliamen-
intituled, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Com-
missioners for building a Bridge cross the River
Thames, from the Wool-staple, or thereabouts, in the
Parish of St. Margaret's in the City of Westminster, to
the opposite Shore in the County of Surry; and to en-
able them by a Lottery to raise Money for the
several Purposes therein mentioned; and to enlarge
the Time for exchanging Tickets unclaim'd in the
last Lottery for the said Bridge; and to make Pro-
vision for Tickets in the said Lottery lost, burnt, or
otherwise destroy'd, do hereby give Notice, that they
have, pursuant to the Direction of the said Act, appoin-
ted the Payments of the Contributors to the said Lottery to
be made into the Bank of England in the Proportions set
at the Times following; that is to say, One Pound for
Shillings on each Ticket, to be paid on or before the 1st
of this Instant June (the Calendars being ready to receive
the same); One Pound Ten Shillings more to be paid on
or before the 25th of August next; and the remaining Ten
Pounds on each Ticket, on or before the 15th Day of
October following.

Distribution of Blanks and Prizes.

1.		1.	
2	of 10000	is	20000
2	5000		10000
2	3000		6000
4	2000		8000
20	1000		20000
30	500		15000
200	100		20000
500	50		25000
4000	20		80000
11550	10		115500
16310	Prizes amounting to		
48690	Blanks.		
	First Drawn		500
	Last Drawn		5000
65000	Tickets, at s. l. each		
			325000

Not quite three Blanks to a Prize.

Fifteen per Cent. to be deducted out of the Prizes, which
are to be paid at the Bank within 50 Days after the Drawing
is finish'd.

IF any Gentleman or Lady wants a
Place in a Coach that will set out next Monday to
Shrewsbury, they may be accommodated at a very reasonable
Rate, by inquiring at Mrs. Barker's, No. 2. in Cook's Court,
near Lincoln's Inn Back-gate.

This Day is published,
Proposals for Printing by Subscription
A very beautiful and correct Edition of

THE Works of the late Rev. Mr.
JOHN FLAVEL, in the following Manner, vi-
z. That Eleven Sheets be deliver'd every Saturday to the Sub-
scribers at the Price of One Shilling only; which (considering
the Goodness of the Paper, and beautiful Character, with which
the whole Work will be printed) will be one of the cheapest
and best printed Books, that has been proposed, in this Way
to the Publick.

If any Persons are willing to become Subscribers for the
Whole at once, they may pay down Half a Guinea upon de-
livering in their Names; the same upon the Delivery of the
First Volume; and the Remainder upon the completing the
Whole.

Subscriptions are taken in by D. Midwinter, in St. Paul's
Church Yard; R. Ware, T. Longman, C. Hitch, J. Ormerod,
J. Wood, in Pater-noster Row; T. Cox, under the Royal-Exchange;
A. Ward, in Little-Britain; R. Hett, J. Oswald,
and J. Davidson, in the Poultry; J. King, in Moorfields;
and J. Hutton, without Temple Bar. Where Proposals may
be had.

N. B. The first Number will be publish'd on Saturday
4th of August next.